

Daily Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, Editor.
A. M. GORMAN, Editor.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO., 185.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1864.

Christmas.

To-morrow being Christmas, and it being the only holiday that Printers claim a rest from their arduous duties, we shall have to grant them their usual respite for a few days at this season. Consequently no paper will be issued from this office on Monday or Tuesday. We hope on Wednesday to be able to give our readers a more cheerful aspect of affairs than we have been able to present for several days past.

We tender to our readers the compliments of the season.

What will they do with Us?

There is a great diversity of opinion as to what will be the fate of the Confederacy and its citizens, in the event that the fortunes of war should be against us, and the necessities of negotiation on the enemy's terms should happen to us. There are many who think that the States would not be disturbed in their government; that a general amnesty would protect from punishment all those of our citizens who, following the secession of their States, have rendered allegiance to the government of the Confederacy; that no deprivation of property would occur except the change in the "peculiar institution"; that the public debt of the United States would be divided, and the debt of the Confederacy repudiated; that the guilt of division would be bridged over, and that, in the language of a Yankee officer to a Southern nation, "we would soon learn to love the North as much as before."

If these surmises were well founded, there would still remain the shame and degradation of an acknowledged inferiority—these would constantly be presented to the indignity of an odious and arrogant assumption of social and personal superiority—an ever-present, and galling, and humiliating sense of the loss of caste, repugnant to the sensibilities of every man and woman in the land.

But the surmises are not well founded—History affords no single record of the free pardon and restoration of those who were considered to be rebels by the power which overcame them. In all revolutions of government, where the revolting party failed of success, capital punishment of the leaders, imprisonment, banishment, confiscation of property, the establishment of supervisory guards, police restrictions, and the impositions of pecuniary burdens, have invariably been the lot of the vanquished, inflicted by the conqueror. History is but a lesson of experience—the best lamp by which our feet are guided in the uncertain labyrinth of worldly affairs. For what can we conceive of the future, except we are taught by the past? If the searching mind then can find no instance in history of any exception to the rule we have stated, wherefore, on what foundation do we build the hope or base the expectation, that this exception is to be furnished in our case by our invaders? Is it to be found in the recollection of our past association with them? When that association existed, we had claims upon their justice and fair dealings with us—the claim of a common ancestral sifting ring in the horrors of war, and a common ancestral rejoicing for victory achieved. We had the claims of intermarriage between the two peoples, the flow of blood kinship, the interchange of hospitalities and kindly acts, the strong ties of free and unstrained commerce, and the still stronger tie of mutual dependence; and above all these, more binding, more obligatory, we had the guarantee of a compact of government—a constitution imposed under the most solemn forms, and binding legally, morally and religiously the consciences of men.

Yet those who now indulge the surmises to which we have alluded will remember, for they have often complained, that while we were in governmental association with our present enemies, they violated all their obligations towards us, trampled under foot our constitutional guarantees, and heaped upon us wrong and aggression. In both the Ordinances of Secession presented to the Convention of North Carolina in 1861, it was asserted that the State was sovereign; that she had the right to be free from coercion; to dissolve her connection with the Federal Union, and establish a new government. And we claimed to found this right on the "Declaration of Independence," in which our enemies were obligated by every pledge which could bind honor or maintain faith. Yet our enemies have broken up all the sanctity of these standard principles, and now wage war upon us in defiance of them. One might as well look for the distillation of honey from the fang of the viper, as the observance of good faith from these faithless enemies.

Have they offered any ground for hope since the war began, that on the ensuing of peace the equality of condition would be preserved? What war, whose narrative of cruelty has checked the sensibilities of mankind, has ever exhibited a more merciless, inhuman and atrocious spectacle than this? What element have they left unemployed that could be used against us? They have penetrated into foreign lands and enticed away the native inhabitants, brought them to their shores, and then destroying their senses with drugged poisons, have seduced them into their armies, and brought upon our unoffending people hordes of foreign mercenaries who have no cause of offence against us, to destroy our homes and plunder our people! With the aid thus derived they have penetrated into the heart of our States, and

there seized upon our slaves, the property of our citizens, and by violence forced them from their masters, and then by falsehood and artifice they have subdued the negro's natural affection for his home and his people, and out of the slaves they have made an engine of war against us, in violation of every precept of humanity and justice. And thus prepared they have laid waste the fairest portions of our land, they have desolated our fields, destroyed our provisions, burned our houses, exiled our defenceless women and children, and imprisoned others, and tortured others, until they have consumed with the most brutal license the foulest wrongs that can be done upon female sensibility, until human nature has been goaded to madness, and maniac women are now raving in the wilderness of lost reason—lost because of the monstrous indignities which their persecutors have inflicted—and these some of the best daughters of the land. The passage of our enemies through our territory, or the occupation of it by their armies, has been a devastation and a waste. "Wherever they move in anger desolation tracks their progress; wherever they pause in amity, affliction mourns their friendship."

Even the religion of the people—the worship of Almighty God by his faithful believers—has been disturbed. Ministers have been torn from their pulpits, and worshipping congregations have been deprived of the benefits of religious teachings from their chosen pastors and masters. If there be a cruelty of war that they have left unpracticed; if there be a perfidy they have left unperpetrated; if there be an art, or means, or instrument they have left unemployed wholly to destroy and annihilate us, our imagination is at a loss to conceive it.

Is it this people, who have raised fire upon our cities, besieged our ports, ravaged our territory, murdered our fathers, and husbands, and brothers, and sons, till the soil of the earth is saturated with their blood—is it this people—that we are to give our trust, with the confidence that might that we hold valuable of life, liberty, virtue, honor, property or government, will be preserved? As well might the studied naturalist be expected to put the tender lamb within the embrace of a starving wolf, and look to see it protected, as that our people, taught as we have been, shall put confidence in our enemies who invade us.

We will follow out this subject again.

We understand that his Honor, the Chief Justice, did not (the Senior) the honor to "use our name for illustration" in the Supreme Court on Wednesday. He said in reference to a question then before the Court, the question being, whether one who being already in the military service and then elected to a State office, was liable to further service, or entitled to his discharge; that it was analogous to the case of Col. McRae, who was employed in editing a paper before existing but called by a new name at the time of the passage of the Military Bill, and the Chief Justice purchased a new paper and called it by the old name—whether Col. McRae was entitled to exemption, or the old editor. We are happy to know that we dwell in the thoughts of the Chief Justice, though sorry to think that he reserves us for the gratification of spite. We are a practicing Attorney before the Supreme Court on Wednesday. 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We have drawn upon ourselves this sting from Judge Pearson, by having, with editorial independence, canvassed his judicial opinions. The reference to us was wholly gratuitous; its animus is very manifest; and it was wholly inapplicable, that a statement of the facts will plainly show how the Chief Justice suffered his temper to run away with his judgment. Let us see:

The Military Bill of the last session of Congress prescribes that exemption from military service shall be allowed to "one editor for each newspaper being published at the time of this act." The Confederate had been established before the passage of the act—had been edited by Col. McRae before, and was being edited by him at the time of its passage. We pray to know how there can be made any question as to his right to exemption? No doubt the happy and amiable illustration of the Chief Justice afforded great gratification to Mr. N. P. Boyden, for whose benefit, we believe, it was offered; and he and the judge are welcome for us to enjoy it as tenants in common, share and share alike. We enjoyed it ourselves, for we do not object to a little fun, even at our own expense, and although it may be a little malicious.

We have great respect for the judiciary: we admire a great lawyer, and we reverence a great judge; but the two are not synonymous. Intellect alone may make the one, but an even temper and a composed and impartial judgment are requisite for the other. Nevertheless and notwithstanding our differences with the Chief Justice on some matters, and notwithstanding his untidy "use of us for illustration," we feel towards him a degree of partiality which is very common, especially with the younger brethren of North Carolina who admire his legal erudition.

The report in our telegraphic column yesterday, of the death of General Forrest, was doubtless unfounded; for while Northern papers of the 19th contain this despatch, those of a day later, say that "Forrest commands the enemy's rear guard." We hope later accounts will show that the disasters to Hood's army have been greatly exaggerated.

We have several letters for "W. V. Oliver." Will the advertiser inform us where to forward them, or what to do with them.

Legislative Summary.

Both Houses held afternoon and night sessions Thursday last and adjourned, pursuant to a joint order at 12 m. on yesterday, to meet on the 17th of January, 1865. In the closing hours of the session much legislation was accomplished. We shall shortly endeavor to give a synopsis of the most important acts.

The Legislature adjourned on yesterday morning until the 17th January next. We give in another column a list of the Acts and Resolutions passed, which with the exception of two or three are of no general interest. The actual necessary business of the Legislature could have been done in a week or ten days, and the State have been spared the humiliation and distraction which has ensued upon a session of four long weeks, the most of which time was consumed in wrangling with and abuse of our government, while the complainants had never a word to say against the Yankee government and armies, that are heaping wrong and outrage in every imaginable form upon us! And this infiction is to be repeated in January next. For what good purpose do they meet again? Who can tell? Those peace resolutions which the Senate ignored this session must be passed—at fifty dollars a day, and mileage.

We are requested to state, that Barringer's cavalry Brigade is now in the vicinity of Bellfield. Parties wishing to reach the command, or to communicate with it, should do so by the Weldon Railroad.

LEGISLATION EXTRAORDINARY.—The New Orleans correspondent of the New York Era professes to have discovered a crawling Legislature in the swamp, with a list of the acts passed thereby, 80 in number. Among the acts are the following:

An Act to raise our pay.
An Act to render members liable to contempt out of the House as well as in it.
An Act to allow members to hold more than six offices at once.
An Act to raise our pay again.
Another Act to raise our pay.
An Act to require members to put all members on the free list.
An Act to tax Jackasses [An Act withdrawn upon urgent entreaty of the House].
One more act to raise our pay.
An Act to abolish debt, and punish people for paying the same.
Supplemental act to raise our pay.
An Act to encourage ber ruses.
Another Act brought in to raise our pay.
An Act to exempt from military duty all members.
An Act to declare all members over 46.
Sicks acts to raise our pay.

The above are understood to be the proceedings of the "Georgia" Legislature which "went a-kiting" when Sherman descended on Milledgeville.

A capital match for them may be found in the proceedings of the North Carolina Legislature, just adjourned.

From the Coast.

[From Charleston Mercury of Tuesday.]
We have nothing specially new or striking from Savannah. Of course, we are quite in the dark as to Sherman's operations south of the city.

We do know, however, that the enemy holds Argyle Island, as well as the west bank of the Savannah River, from the railroad trestlework to "Potter's Mill." The Yankees are busily engaged preparing to force a crossing at that neighborhood, threatening and pounding it for their own use.

The enemy has constructed a battery of Parrot guns at Potter's mill, with which they control the navigation of the stream, as well as portions of the Carolina shore, stretching back for the distance of nearly a mile. Their sharpshooters also annoy our pickets daily and have occasioned some few casualties amongst our men and horses. The Yankee scouts have of late repeatedly made raids on the Carolina shore for the purposes of pillage.

On Wednesday, Dec. 14, they burned Mrs. Moulton's station, near the railroad trestlework. This extensive and important trestlework has now been almost totally destroyed—on the Georgia side of the river by Slocum's corps, and on our side by the gunboat Macon.

A rumor is afloat and believed in many quarters, that Slocum's corps is missing on Argyle Island with a view to make an attempt to cut off communication between Savannah and Hardeeville via Stevens Ferry.

We sincerely regret to learn that portions of our mounted troops have behaved shamefully to our own people at and near Hardeeville, robbing them, without the slightest ceremony, of their horses, mules, corn, fodder, etc.—Surely their commanders ought to enforce the restraints of discipline so as to reach such outlaw.

The rank of the gallant officer who commanded the Argyle Island expedition, noticed yesterday, was Brigadier General (not Colonel) Young.

[It will be seen by our Telegrams, that Savannah was evacuated by our troops on Tuesday night last.]

SHERMAN.—It reports be true, the situation is a grave one. It is useless to disguise facts. Sherman has reached the sea, and, in doing so, has cut the Gulf Road, running southward from Savannah. Fort McAllister, at Genesis Point, now in his possession, defended the mouth of the Ogeechee and twice has sustained the severest bombardments of the Federal iron clads. It was undeniably in the rear, and hence, easily captured. Its distance from the railroad is only some four or five miles. A broad river is, therefore, open to light draught boats, while the railroad, as far as its military worth is concerned, may be kept useless as long as the enemy please. It will be the entire army of Sherman has been forced into the peninsula of the Ogeechee the prospects are not so dark, but we fear that a portion of his forces yet hold the line of the Central Railroad. On this point, however, we have no advice. If the sunrise be true, bloody work is but a short distance ahead. If not, Savannah is safe, and all the powers of the enemy cannot accomplish its downfall. —Columbia South Carolinian.

Major Robert L. Cowman, of Col Palmer's command, was shot through the shoulder, by a bushwhacker, one day last week a few miles below Paint Rock, in Tennessee. It is a severe and painful wound, but, we are gratified to learn, not regarded as dangerous. —Ashville News, 15th.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SENATE.

EVENING SESSION.

THURSDAY, Dec. 22, 1864.

A resolution instructing the State Salt Commissioner to make the necessary investigations in Bladen, as to whether brine suitable for the manufacture of salt can be obtained there by boring, sinking a shaft or otherwise, passed third reading.

Another resolution to promote the manufacture of salt, was then taken up and passed. (This resolution provides that any person illegally interfering with the State salt work operations or the employees thereof in any way, shall be punished by fine (\$5000) and imprisonment, and is understood to have been brought forward in view of late interferences with the State Salt works at Wilmington, interferences so serious as to have led to the removal of the works to another locality.) The bill to exempt from service certain municipal officers of the town of Greensboro was put upon its second reading but failed to pass.

A large number of bills, chiefly acts of incorporation and appropriating money, then passed—summarized thereof to be given shortly—and the Senate adjourned to 5 a. m. Friday morning, at which time a further adjournment to 12 m. was carried, and at that hour the Senate, pursuant to joint order, adjourned to the 17th, of January next.

[The Reporter would mention his obligations to C. K. Thomas, Esq., Chief Clerk of the Senate, and Mr. W. J. Page, principal door keeper, for facilities extended him in the pursuance of his duties. To the good offices of the latter in particular he is greatly indebted.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Thursday, Dec. 22.

A Communication was received from his Excellency, the Governor, relative to the accounts of D. K. McRae with the State, which, on motion, was sent to the Senate.

Mr. Shepherd moved a suspension of the rules to put the bill to grade the Common schools and increase their efficiency on its various readings, to which the House acceded and the bill passed.

On motion of Mr. Grissom the principal clerk was instructed to prepare and have printed a statement of the bills and resolutions introduced during the session which have not passed. The House then adjourned to 7 o'clock at night.

NIGHT SESSION.

The bill authorizing the renting out of the buildings on Burke square, was reconsidered and amended so as to authorize the renting to the highest bidder.

A message was received from the Senate, proposing a joint select committee of two from that body and three from the House, to settle the accounts with the State of D. K. McRae, in which the House concurred.

A resolution declaring that any illegal interference with State employees in the making of salt, should be punished by imprisonment and a fine of five thousand dollars, passed its third reading.

Mr. Shepherd introduced the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this body be and they are hereby tendered to the Principal and Assistant Clerks, Messrs. K. S. Tucker and John A. Spaully, for faithful and efficient services during the present session.

The House then adjourned to 5 o'clock a. m. on Friday morning, the 23rd inst., at which time a further adjournment was carried to 12 m. on a proposition from the Senate, and at 12 m., Speaker Doherty declared the House of Commons, pursuant to joint order, adjourned to January 17th, 1865.

[In thus terminating his reportorial labors for the session, in the House of Commons, the Reporter takes pleasure in here expressing his many obligations to R. S. Tucker Esq., Principal Clerk of that body, for valuable assistance rendered him in the performance of his duties.]

From Wilmington.

The Journal of Thursday the speaks of the situation of affairs up to Wednesday last. The telegraph reported the fleet returned in sight on Thursday:

About the enemy's fleet said to be off our bars, it would be difficult, if not impossible for us to speak with any accuracy.

From the notices issued by the military authorities—and their opinion of their own position, of course far outweigh ours—we should be led to judge that they regard an attack upon this place as imminent, and yet after all, we are not without doubts on the subject. Somehow it does not feel so to us. To use a rather rough colloquialism, we do not feel it in our bones. If an attack is made before the end of the year, we shall be rather surprised, although, in truth, we think it would be the best. Let us wait and see, and be prepared for anything that may arise.

Listening to the wind which whistles around our office and rattles our shutters, and knowing that, with few intermissions it has blown for some days past, we are led to the conclusion that even if the enemy's fleet is intended for a descent upon this coast, the execution or attempted execution of that design must be postponed for some days yet. We hardly think that even Yankee sailors would venture to remain on our coast at the present time.

The report reached here on yesterday morning that the Yankee fleet, numbering forty-one vessels all told, had steamed off at about five o'clock the evening before, taking a northerly direction. This would by no means imply that they had abandoned any intentions they might have entertained against this place, but simply that they felt the necessity of making an offing before night. We will probably hear, before going to press, whether they have returned to their position off either of both of our bars.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, Dec. 21st.—Wind blowing fresh from the South—atmosphere warm—heavy sea—on forty-two of the enemy's fleet reported off New Inlet Bar. They are in about the same position they were yesterday afternoon, except one of them, which have moved more in range of one of our Forts, East of Fort Fisher.

The heavy blow yesterday is supposed to have caused the Yankee fleet to leave the position they held in the morning, as we learn they were not visible late yesterday afternoon.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. TANNER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

Savannah Evacuated.

AUGUSTA, Dec. 23.—Savannah was successfully evacuated on Tuesday night. Gen. Hardee and Staff have arrived at Hardeeville. It is presumed our gunboats were blown up to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy.

Confederate Congress.

RICHMOND, Dec. 21.—The Senate passed the bill increasing the number of acting midshipmen in the navy.

The House passed the Senate bill extending the term for the exchange of old issue Treasury notes until first of July; and adopted a resolution closing debate on the currency bill at two o'clock Friday.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, Dec. 22.—Northern papers of the 19th received.

In the Northern Senate, on Monday, I do not introduce a resolution, authorizing the President to expropriate ten million dollars for the construction of the protection of the frontier. The discussion revealed some new facts. Sumner, chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, to which the subject was finally referred, is decidedly conservative in his views of the difficulty with Canada.

The House adopted Davis' resolution, to the effect that Congress has the constitutional right to declare authoritatively the foreign policy of the country, and it is the duty of the Executive department to respect that policy.

A fight between British and Yankee sailors took place at Norfolk on Wednesday.

Gold on the 20th opened at 222.

An official order has been issued, prohibiting any foreigners but emigrants direct, from entering the United States without a passport. This is intended to exclude Canadians in the interest of the rebellion.

Latest Gold quotation 211.

European News.

RICHMOND, Dec. 22.—The Cuba at New York brings one day's later advices from Europe—Dayton, the United States Minister to France, died in Paris on the 2nd, of apoplexy. Twenty five seamen recently deserted from the frigate Niagara lying in Scheldt.

The Battle in East Tennessee.

The first account of the battle in Middle Tennessee, giving details, we find in the Rebel of yesterday morning, which journal derived it from an officer who left Hood's army on the 1st inst. It appears that the enemy, after being driven out of Columbia, evacuated Murfreesboro; and uniting all their forces, took up position on the high cliffs south of Franklin. Gen. Hood pursued them closely in their retreat, and when they formed line of battle on a series of hills below Franklin, he flanked them out of their position. They then fell back to their fortifications on the edge of the town, where they formed a strong line of battle. Immediate dispositions were made to assault their works, which was done in front, chiefly by Cheatham's corps, with spirit and vigor, the various commanders leading their columns, the bands playing and the men shouting.

Stewart's corps was on the right, and Cheatham, aided by some of Lee's corps, formed the centre and left. The remainder of Lee's corps had been detached to create a diversion. Forrest's cavalry defended our right and left flanks. The enemy opened a very severe and destructive fire upon our assaulting line, and it was in this charge the heavy loss of general officers occurred. The irresistible bravery of our men carried everything before them. The lines were occupied by our troops, several of our generals, among them the heroic Cleburne, being shot on the breastworks. This attack was made at five p. m. Despite the terrible losses, the army entered the enemy's lines in the highest spirits with bands playing and flags waving. It was then discovered that the enemy had a second line, where they had rallied. They were quickly assailed by our men, and a severe and close fight ensued, wherein the combatants were separated by a ditch and breastworks.

It soon became a hand to hand fight which was continued into the night until the enemy gave way and retired to the third line, and kept up until about 2 o'clock in the morning—when an escaped prisoner informed our commanders that the enemy had evacuated his line and retired to Nashville. Our army then occupied this line—and early the next day pushed on towards Nashville—and on the first of December, when our informant left, the rear corps was at Brentwood, eight miles from Nashville. This would bring our front to the fortifications of Nashville.

The loss of the enemy could not be ascertained, as they had removed most of their dead. Our loss was heavy, between two and four thousand.

Recruits are joining Hood's army in numbers more than sufficient to supply all the losses, and the army is in high spirits. General Pillow arrived at his plantation in time to capture large stores.

The Clarion also has private intelligence, of the same character, and says: A magnificent victory was won, but at a great sacrifice. Our forces charged three lines of breastworks and drove the enemy from every position they occupied; and at one place they had to cut down a hedge before they could get at the enemy's works, being at the same time exposed to the fire of the batteries which were located behind it. The loss in Stewart's corps was large. Gen. Loring's division lost seven hundred men; and the 16th Mississippi lost seventy-nine out of two hundred and twenty men taken in the fight. Report says Stewart's division was nearly decimated. The loss in line and company officers was lamentably great.—Memphis Appeal, 14th.

IMPORTANT FROM EAST TENNESSEE.—Information of a reliable character was received here yesterday that Burbridge, with 7,000 men, was advancing up through East Tennessee by one route, and Stoneman, with 3,000, by another. Kirk with 800 men, was at Mrs. Allen's some ten miles below the Warm Springs, aiming for this section. Burbridge and Stoneman are supposed to be moving on the salt works.

Gen. Vaughn fell back from Greenville Tuesday morning.—Ashville News.

Capitulation.

Of Laws and Resolutions Passed by the Legislature of the Present Session.

1. Resolutions in favor of Wm. S. Webster.
2. An act to amend the 6th section of an act entitled "an act to restore the Courts, and for other purposes," ratified 14th day of December, 1863.

3. An act to allow further time for the registration of grants, conveyances and other investments.

4. An act concerning the expenses of the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts.

5. Resolutions relative to the increase of pay of private soldiers.

6. An act in reference to the Trustees of Seid's Academy, in Mecklenburg county.

7. An act to legalize advancements to the Insane Asylum, and to authorize a further advancement.

8. An act to authorize and empower twenty-one magistrates to transact all county business in the county of Wake.

9. Resolutions in favor of A. J. McBrayle, Sheriff of Watauga county.

10. Resolutions of thanks to the officers and soldiers of North Carolina.

11. An act to authorize the Public Treasurer to issue certain coupon bonds.

12. An act to incorporate the Trustees of Wilcox Academy, in the county of Chatham.

13. An act to authorize the Chief Clerk in the Treasury Department to witness the transfer of coupon bonds, and make endorsements on the same.

14. An act to incorporate the Trustees of the Orphan Endowment Fund.

15. An act to incorporate the "Bingham School."

16. Resolution in regard to Salt bury duty.

17. Resolution directing Major Henry A. Dowd to make payment of money to the Public Treasurer.

18. An act in addition to and amendment of the ordinance of the Convention in relation to a supply of salt.

19. Resolution in favor of R. P. Melvin, Sheriff of the county of Bladen.

20. Resolution in favor of D. M. Ray, Tax Collector of Madison county.

21. Resolution in relation to the expenses of the State, incurred in the execution of the conscription laws.

22. An act in reference to the Public Treasurer.

23. An act to incorporate the "Fayetteville North Carolina Iron Works."

24. An act to incorporate "Chicoira College Institute."

25. An act to enable the County Court of New Hanover County to fix the fees of County Solicitor.

26. An act to incorporate the "Fayetteville Enterprise Cotton Factory."

27. An act to charter the "Ockwood Iron Company."

28. An act concerning the per diem and mileage of the members of the General Assembly during its present session.

29. An act to repeal an act appointing a Tax Collector for the county of Mecklenburg, and a Tax Collector for the county of Anson.

30. An act in relation to Alimony.

31. An act to repeal an act entitled an act to prevent obstructions in the Big Swamp by means of Fish Traps.

32. An act authorizing the payment of bounty to citizens of the State enlisted in the naval service of the Confederate States.

33. An act to amend an act ratified on the 17th day of December, 1862, entitled "an act to prohibit the distillation of spirituous liquors."

34. An act to incorporate the "Confederate Joint Stock Publishing Company."

35. An act for the relief of Hugh B. Guthrie, late Sheriff of Orange county.

36. Resolutions in reference to the employment of persons assigned to light service in actual field service.

37. Resolution on that is to the Junior Reserve and Home Guard.

38. Resolutions of thanks to Col. Joseph B. Starr and his command, for the successful repulse of the public enemy at Kinston.